

E. # 1772

DOCUMENT 5646

OFFICIAL WRIT

2796/R

Page 1

This day, Monday December 24, nineteen hundred forty five, appeared before me, Meester W. Beun, Substitute Public Prosecutor at the Court of Justice at Medan, in person:

A. E. PRINS-RÖHRBORN

to be heard as a witness in the case against a suspect, probably named DOBUTSJI and a second suspect not to be mentioned by name yet, suspect of Indonesian nationality.

After witness has declared to have known both the suspects before the deed of which they are now suspected, not to be related to them by blood, nor in law and not to be in their employment, witness answers the questions put to her as follows:

What is your surname and your Christian names? . . . . .

Prins, born Röhrborn, Augusta, Eleonora

How old are you and what is your profession? . . . . .

I am 43 years of age, without profession.

Where do you live? . . . . .

Before Japanese invasion I lived at the rubber-estate Soengei Poetih, Galang, now I stay at Medan, 8 Mackaylaan.

As is supposed that witness will not appear at further investigations, she now swears the oath according to her religious principles, that, she will, as a witness speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and answers the questions put to her as follows:

. . . . .  
In the mont. of September 1944, Mrs. Eikens and I still occupied the function of camp-managers. The supply of food which the Japanese gave us was extra-ordinarily bad. For two and a half months we had been given neither sugar nor fat. The official rations, so we were informed by the Japanese, contained: rice for grown up people, 200 grams per head daily and for children 100 grams. Vegetables, 50 gr. per head daily. In reality we got 140 gr. rice for grown ups and 80 gr for children. Vegetables 20 gr. We complained continuously to the Japanese commandant about this treatment and when we got no result, we asked for an interview with the officer, TANAKA, who was occupied with the food-supply. He said, however, that he could not do this. But one day, when Tanaka came to visit our camp, he talked to him about this. After he was gone /  
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our Japanese commandant was so furious that he struck both of us with his open hand. The discontentment about the shortness of food increased daily in the camp. The women threatened to break out of the camp to fetch it themselves. We proposed a hunger demonstration, whereupon the thinnest women accompanied by their division-leaders went to the Japanese guard. There we showed them to the Japanese commandant and said to him, that he could now see for himself the results of his hunger-system. We then demanded in the name of the whole camp for the supply of the official rations. The commandant promised us that he would go to Medan and see what he could do for us. When, however, there came no improvement we asked for permission to obtain food from people outside, by means of barter, but this was refused bluntly by the commandant. This went on until middle of November and the discontentment increased more and more.

In order to put off demonstrations which as we knew, could not be held in check much longer, we made a proposal to the inmates of the camp, to wait until November 25, 1944, before breaking out. We hoped vainly that on this date improvement should have come. The camp accorded with this and then we went again to the commandant. We informed him that we could not prevent the inmates from breaking out if no improvement came on the next supply of rations, which was due on November 20. We drew his attention to this: that he would certainly come into "Soesah" (trouble) with Medan, whereupon he replied that we were "Kapala Boesoeck" (bad heads) but when we asked that he should name other managers, he said that this was not allowed by Medan. At last he promised me that our request for more food would be answered on November 20. The rations arrived but the amounts were the same as before. Again we went to the commandant and <sup>after that</sup> visited him daily with our complaints. Each time he gave us promises for next day, each time without any result and so came November 25.

Then we agreed that from each block-division some women in total 40 persons leave the camp on Sunday-afternoon November 26. However, people did not abide by the agreement and thus the next day about 3 o'clock 386 women left out of camp. To be ahead of events we went to the Japanese commandant and we saw him looking at the departure. He asked what this meant, insulted us again as "Kapala Boesoeck" and ordered us to fetch the women back at once. If they would return at once he would not make a "pakara" (case). So we went out of the camp but each time we asked some women to go back we got the answer that they would not do this before they settled their business. The Japanese and Heiho's who had gone outside too, got no results. Later it appeared that someone had telephoned the M.P. at Kaban Djahe from the Japanese hospital situated across the road and from where the breaking out had

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been



been observed. About nine o'clock in the evening all were back again. Before this the first and second suspect had arrived with a Japanese whom we know by name of TOKASE. Mrs. Eikens and I were called in, whereupon the first suspect interrogated us with the assistance of an interpreter who made noise. When we had told him the real cause of the breaking out, he accused us of having incited the women to it and he boxed our ears with his open hand which was not very painful. We had just been sent away to our block, when we were called again because, as the commandant informed us the M.P. from Medan had arrived. We were ordered to line up the women who had been away. Thereupon the whole camp came to the office. The Japanese understood that not all women could have been guilty of disobeying the orders so that what they saw was but a demonstration. One of the Japanese got so furious, I cannot remember who it was, that he struck with the iron of a golf-club, on the head so that a little wound occurred that bled slightly. After about a quarter of an hour the women were dismissed but they protested when they saw that Mrs. EIKENS and I had to remain.

Again we were asked for the reason of the breaking out and our part in this, whereupon we naturally answered as before. Meanwhile, the second suspect struck me with his open hand about ten times in the face and stumped us on the back which was very painful. Then we got the order to write down all names of the guilty women and to send him this list next day. At about 3.30 o'clock in the night the nerve-racking show was over and totally exhausted we went to bed after we had asked all the block-leaders to write down the names of the women who lived in the camp. We took these lists at 7 am the next day, 27th to the commandant. There were all persons who had been present the evening before; also the block-leaders had been called. The latter were heard in different rooms by the M.P. and from everywhere we heard cries of pain, while Mrs. Eikens and I together with the block leaders whose turn had not come yet sat waiting in a room next to that in which first suspect together with the second suspect led the interrogation.

When I was sitting in the waiting room I heard that a certain moment that Sister Schuddeboom a nurse of about 50 years old, was treated so cruelly in the next room that I wanted to enter that room but was prevented by a few Japanese who guarded the open door. When I heard Sister Schuddeboom leaving I asked permission to enter and to be heard by the first suspect. When I entered I saw on the table at which both of the suspects sat, a curtain rod of about 1 m. long and 2½ cm. thick which I supposed was used on Sister Schuddeboom. This on enquiry proved to be true. I protested severely against this maltreatment, whereupon first suspect said that further investigations would be stopped if we would plead guilty on our own accord.

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I retorted sharply that the Japanese were guilty themselves, which outraged first suspect so much that he struck me about six times with the wooden curtain-rod so hard on my back, shoulders and neck that the stick broke. Meanwhile, the hearing of the block-leaders was finished and about six o'clock we were sent away with many insults. I had to be supported because I could not walk without help. My body ached everywhere, but the stroke on my back of my neck had been the most painful. Under ordinary circumstances I should have been unable to do my daily work for some days.

In the evening the Japanese called me again, but I sent the message that I was unable to walk and could not come. Early next morning, 28 November, 1944, Mrs. Eikens and I were again ordered to come to the Japanese office together with the ladies: J. Vijzelman, D. ~~then~~ Bloemendaal, Netty Hoets, Mody Claser, Hetty van de Lee and J. Scharenguivel. When we were all present Mrs. Eikens and I were driven by car and the others by bus to the Penitentiary at Kaban Djahe. When we arrived there our coats and hairpins if we had any were taken away, whereafter we were locked up. Mrs. Eikens and I each in a very small cell and the others together in a large one.

My cell and, as I was told later, Mrs. Eikens' also, was without light or ventilation; the floor was moist with urine, which former occupants had left and the walls were smeared with faeces. Afterwards I heard that these cells were destined for lunatics on transit. There was no bed and we had no sanitary toilet. Next morning November 29, 1944 I was taken by the jailer (toekang koentji) from my cell and taken to a room in the outer building at the back of the prison. First and second suspects were present. I saw lying on the table all kinds of cudgels, belts and whips and on the floor was a coal-fire with irons. Seeing these objects I understood this to be the torture-chamber. Very little light came through the window.

Again first suspect asked me the same questions as before. Indicating the weapons he threatened me to torture if I kept refusing to plead guilty. Finally, when he found that even his sweet words failed to bring results he made me stand on a chair, after he had tied my wrists tightly together behind my back. He tied a rope which ran over a pulley, right over my head to the cord round my wrists and pulled at the other end until I could hardly reach the seat of the chair with the points of my toes. Each time he saw that I lowered somewhat in the joints of my shoulders so that I could get a little more support for the seat of the chair with the points of my toes he drew the rope a little higher. Meanwhile, he stood before me and asked if I would plead guilty. Each time when I replied: "Nippon salah" (the Japanese are wrong), he beat me with a rubber stick very hard on my back which he did more than ten times. /

After



After about ten minutes I shouted to him "Officier blanda tida tahoe ini matjem" (white officers do not behave like this), he suddenly let me go and the jerk caused me unbearable pain. Directly after this my nose bled profusely. Two Indonesian policemen were called and these men supported me back to my cell, giving evidence of their pity and disapproval. When I came to the cell, the jailer opened the door and this brute pushed me so hard in my back that I fell forwards on the dirty floor. I could not get up and lay there for a long time, totally numbed.

At about 9 o'clock I was again taken by the jailer to the torture-chamber. Again I was suspended, standing on the chair and again first suspect put the questions he had asked me innumerable times before. He did not beat me and after some time, somewhat shorter than in the morning, he let go the rope, meanwhile, the head of the M.P. had entered. He stood before me and in a fierce voice asked if I had anything to say about the Japanese officers. I replied that I had not referred to them, but to Netherlands officers, whereupon he slapped my face and ordered me to follow him to his office.

On arriving there he ordered a typewriter to be brought and ordered me to type out the names of the women who had been out of camp some days before. I told him that I was unable to do this because of the awful swellings on my hands and the unendurable pain in my arms and body. Then he told me to dictate the names to an Indonesian guard who was also present. As well as I could remember I dictated all the names of the women who lived in the camp with which I was occupied until 3 o'clock in the night, then I was taken back to the cell. For the first time since our arrival we got some food. Concerning me this consisted of precisely counted 72 grains of maize. This I cried out to Mrs. Eikens, who informed me in the same way that she had counted 78 grains. We got no water. Early next morning, November 30, 1944, I was taken out of my cell to the office of the head of the M.P. By use of second suspect, who acted as an interpreter, first suspect interrogated me about the same points as before, in the presence of the head of the M.P. and a certain TAKASE. They did not maltreat me. After some time I was told that they could have me shot as this was the punishment for escape according to international agreement. Thereupon, I was brought back to the cell and I saw Mrs. Eikens being taken away. She also told me afterwards that she had been condemned to death.

About an hour later we were put on a bus together with the other ladies and taken back to the camp. On arrival there we had to wait, standing before the guardroom of the heihos. Mrs. Eikens and myself could not keep upright, broken as we were, and at last we were allowed to sit down on the grounds. About one hour later Mrs. Eikens and myself, also

/  
Mrs.

Mrs. ten Bloemendaal and I were transported to a bungalow of the Anglo-Dutch, "the Benteng". The other prisoners were taken back to the camp. We were taken to a large room where we expected to be shot. We were placed with our faces to the wall, Mrs. ten Bloemendaal between Mrs. Eikens and me and with our hands crossed behind our backs. I remarked to my companions that "I do not like it", to which Mrs. ten Bloemendaal replied that she wondered why we were not crying. Then we heard that three Japanese entered and standing behind us opened the locks of their rifles. A fourth Japanese entered and roared at the soldiers in a theatrical way a command to fire so we thought. Waiting for the end and nothing happened. Mrs. ten Bloemendaal could not withhold her curiosity and looked secretly back. "They cannot fire, because the dustcaps are still on the barrels", she whispered. The fourth Japanese gave another command, a soldier struck us once, we were ordered to turn and taken to a room where we saw the block-leaders. Then the three of us were taken back to camp, from where we were daily taken to the "Benteng" to be heard on the declarations of the block-leaders who were kept there for several more days.

During one month I kept the black bruises on my neck, arms, back and thighs. During ten days I could not move my arms, nor use my hands. Other people had to wash me. It was quite impossible to do my work as I was exhausted. When Mrs. Eikens told her story, it appeared that because of the same stubbornness she had met with the same treatment. She had also black bruises which she showed me. During three weeks she could not do anything as a result of the ill-treatment.

Read aloud, presented to, approved of, persisted in and signed.

The sworn witness

Signed

A. E. PRINS

The Substitute Public Prosecutor

Signed: Mr. W. Beun  
and for certified true copy.



DOCUMENT 5646

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

Sworn statement of Mrs. A. E. PRINS, nee Röhrborn, drawn up by W. BEUN, LL.D. Judge-advocate MEDAN, dated 24th December 1945, No. 2796/R,

which original document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

Batavia, August 28, 1946.

(            S E A L            )  
(                                   )  
( /s/ Ch. Jongeneel            )

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. DE WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.B.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

(                                   )  
(        S E A L        )

No. 1 T-X 1772

evidentiary document 5646

書類五六四六號

證

余朝倉純孝余が和蘭語及び日本語精通せし者なり  
茲に和蘭語原文及び日本語原文ヲ對照し上右の本書類  
ヲ眞實且正確ニ翻譯セルモノナルヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

朝倉純孝

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Document 5646

書類第五六四六号

證明書

下記署名、和蘭軍情報部戦犯課長蘭印軍大尉  
カー・ス・ヨング・ネール・ハ先ツ正式ニ宣誓シ、添附陳述書  
ハ左記標題原本全文、真正完全且正確ナル寫ニ  
シテ尚右原本、和蘭軍情報部公式記録一部ナ  
ル事ヲ證言ス、

記

九四五年、昭和二十年、十一月二十四日附「タ」法務官法學博士  
「エー・ゲー」ニ依ツテ作成セシタル「カー・ス・ヨング・ネール・ハ」夫  
ノ宣誓陳述書ナリ

九四六年、昭和二十年、十一月三日

於同タ市

カー・ス・ヨング・ネール・ハ署名

(蘭印軍情報部官印)

余蘭領東印度根事總長事務局附官、蘭印軍砲兵  
少佐法學博士「カー・ピー・デウ・ケルト」面前ニ於テ署名宣誓セル  
モノ

No. 2

カー・ピー・デウ・ケルト署名

(「タロヤ」セントル根事總長官印)



Document 5646

書類第五六四六号

證明書

下記署名、和蘭軍情報部戦犯課長蘭印軍大尉  
「ヤ・ビ・ヨ・グ・ネー・ル・ハ・先ヅ正式宣誓」と、添附陳述書  
（左記標題原本全文、真正完全且正確ナル事ニ  
ミテ、尚右原本、和蘭軍情報部公式記録一部ナ  
ル事ヲ證言ス、

記

九四五年昭和二十年十月二十四日附「ヤ・ビ・ヨ・グ・ネー・ル・ハ」法務官法廷博士  
「エー・ゲート」ニ依リ作成セラル「ヤ・ビ・ヨ・グ・ネー・ル・ハ」文書館ニホリ夫  
ハ宣誓陳述書ナリ

九四六年昭和二十一年三月

於同ロヤ市

「ヤ・ビ・ヨ・グ・ネー・ル・ハ」署名

(蘭印軍情報部官印)

余蘭領東印度校事総長事務局附高等官蘭印軍砲兵  
少佐法廷博士「カー・アー・デウ・ウェルト」面前ニ於テ署名宣誓セリ  
モナリ

No. 2

「カー・アー・デウ・ウェルト」署名

(「タ・ロ・ヤ・セントルム」校事総長官印)

Doc 5646

No. 3

調書(寫本)

本日一九四五年十二月廿四日、月曜日、「メダン」地方裁判所代理檢察官法學士「ウエー・ベエー」之、面前ニ

「アー・エー・プリンス・ルルボーン」

自身ニテ出頭シ、多分「ドブツ」ト呼バル、嫌疑者、及び差當リ姓名ハ明カデナイガ「インドネシア」國籍、今一名、嫌疑者ニ對スル事件ニ付證人トシテ陳述セントセリ、

證人ハ嫌疑者トハ血族關係或ハ婚姻關係ナク又ハ双方ニ對シ事務上ノ關係モナク、兩嫌疑者が其ノ行為ニ對シテ目下嫌疑ヲ受ケ居ル以前ニ兩嫌疑者ヲ知り居ル事ヲ言明セタル後證人ハ訊問ニ對シテ、如ウ答ヘタリ。

貴下ノ姓名ハ何ト云ヒマスカ。

舊姓「ルルボーン」プリンス・アウスマタエ「オノラ」

貴下ノ年齢ハ何歳デ貴下ノ職業ハ何デスカ。

妾ハ四十三歳デ、職業ハ有リマセン。

何處ニ住居スルヤ。

日暮侵入前ニハ「ガラシ」スビガイアデ「ゴム栽培園」居住シ、今ハ「メダン・マツケイ街」八番地ニ居マシ、證人ハ今後更ニ取調ベラ受ケルコト無キモト思

Doc 5646

No. 4

考やうに以て、茲ニ彼女ハ彼女ノ宗教上ノ信念ニ基キ證  
人トシテ總テノ眞實ヲ陳述ス眞實以外ノコトヲ陳述  
セザルコトヲ宣誓シ訊問ニ對シ次ノ如ク回答セリ。

「アイケニス夫人ト妾トガ收容所管理者ノ役目ヲ引續キ  
持ツテ升ク一九四四年ノ九月ニハ日本人ガ妾達ニウシタ食  
物ハ並外シテ悪ウナリシタ。約ニケ月半ノ間妾達ハ  
砂糖モ脂肪モ世見ヘマセンデシタ。日本人カ聞イタノデ、  
公ノ配給糧食ハ大人一人ニ對シ毎日米ガ二百グラム、子供  
ニハ百グラムアリマシタ。野菜ハ一人一日五十グラムアリシタ。実  
際ニハ大人ニ對シテ約百四十グラム、子供ニ對シテ約八十  
グラムノ米ガ與ヘラレ、野菜ハ約二十グラムヲ受ケタリシデシタ。  
妾達ハ絶エズコノ取扱ニ付テ日本人收容所長ニ苦情  
ヲ言ヒマシタガ其ノ效果ガアリマセンデシタノデ  
食料配給ヲ受持ツテナル士官田中ト會見ヲ我  
々々々ニ考慮シテ頂キタリト所長ニ願セマシタ。  
之カ所長ハソノコトニ我々ニ許サナイト言ヒマシタ。之  
カ或ル日田中ガ妾達ノ收容所ヲ見廻ツタ時ニ我々直  
ニ彼ニ話掛ケシタ。田中ガ行ツテエマツテカウ日本ノ收  
容所長ハソノコトニツイテ非常ニ不氣嫌ニナツテ妾達三人  
ノ顔ヲ平手ヲヒトリ搏ツタ程アリシタ。收容所ノ食  
物不足ニ付テノ不満ハ日ニ高マシタ。妾達ハ自分達ノ食  
料ヲ得ル為メ收容所カウ出ルニ威嚇シマシタ。妾達ハ提案ヲ絶  
食示威運動ガ行ハレマシタ。ソノ最モ瘦セタ妾達



doc 3626

NO. 5

ハ其ノ班長ニ連シラレテ日本ノ予備隊ニ出カケテ居  
ミタ。其處デ日本ハ指揮官ニ瘦サタヤ達ヲ見セ  
テ彼ノ飢餓手段ノ結果ガトニナモ、カ自分デモバキリ解  
タコトヲウツト言ッテヤリマシタ。ソコデ吾達ハ全收容  
所ノ意見トミテ公ニ配給食糧ヲ供給ミテケルコトヲ  
要セホシミタ。指揮官ハ「メダ」ニ行キ立ヤ達、爲メト  
ニナコトガ出来ハカ確メテケルト約束ニミタ。ニケニ、何  
ラノ改善モナカッタノデ、立ヤ達ハ物ヲ交換テ外部、  
人カラ食糧ヲ得ルコトヲ許可ミテケルト頼ミマシタ。コレ  
ハ指揮官ヨツテ素氣ク拒絕サシミタ。コナ状態  
デ十一月ノ中頃トナリ、ソニテ不満ハ益々募リマシタ。  
結局ハ退却ヲ難イモノデアルコトヲ我々が了解ミテ、非常  
手段ヲ延期ス爲メニ收容所、同居者ニ立ヤ達ガ  
脱出ヲスルニ先ナシ、一九四四年十月ニテ自決行タウ  
ト云フコトヲ提議シマシタ。此ノ日ニ改善ガ爲メ  
デアラウト云フ無狀ヲ希望ヲ抱イテマシタノデス。  
收容所ノ人々ハ我々ノ提案ニ従ヒマシタ。ソコデ立ヤ  
達ハ再び指揮官ヲ尋ネタノデス。立ヤ達ハ十月  
ニ十日ニ至ケルニトニナツテオタ次ノ食糧配給場合  
ニ改善ガナサレナイト、同居者達ガ脱出スルコトヲ  
防止スルコトガ出来ナイコトヲ彼ニ告ゲマシタ。

doc 5648

立安達ハ彼ガ「メダ」ニト必ス之ニツイテ面倒ヲ起ス  
ラウト云フコトヲ 彼ニ注意シタリ。彼ハ立安達ヲ頭  
戴シト答ヘタリ。ソレデハ他ノ管理者ヲ指名  
スベキヲト云ヒタリ。彼ハ「云フコトハメダ」ニカ  
サナト云ヒタリ。結局彼ハ立安達ノ食糧増配  
ニ付スル要求ハ十月二十日ニ滿テレル旨ヲ約束シ  
タリ。食糧配給ハ未タ其ノ量ハ従前通  
リナリ。再ビ立安達ハ指揮官ノトコヘ行キ  
ノ後ハ毎日彼ヲ尋ネ立安達ハ不満ヲ訴ヘタリ  
其ノ度毎ニ彼ハ明日カラト約束シタリ。ニカニイツモ  
何ノ効果モナク十月二十日ニ至ルナリ。

ソコデ各班カラ總數ニシテ四人ノ女達ガ十月二十  
日曜日ノ午後收容所ヲ脱出スルコトニ立安達  
協議一致シタリ。ニカニ皆ハコノ約束ヲ守ラナ  
ク翌日午後三時頃三百八十六人ノ女達が收容所ヲ  
脱出シタリ。事件ノ機先ヲ制スル爲メ立安達ハ  
日本人ノ役所ヘ行キ、ソコデ指揮官ヲ見エタリ。彼  
ハ脱出ノ列ヲ立ッテ眺メテ居リタリ。彼ハ「一  
云フコトダト尋ネ又モ立安達ヲ頭戴シト罵リタリ  
直ニサ兵ヲ連レ度セト命ジタリ。若シ皆ガ  
直ニ度セタラ、彼ハコレヲ事件トシ

No. 6

5646

Doc

ちりたり。妾達、收容所におて行つた。妾達  
 の左子、女共ニ歸つて頼む度ニ彼等、我々、要  
 求ニ應るに前ニ彼等、自今、仕事ヲ果タト答へ  
 たり。時一緒ニ出た日本人兵補又亦何、役ニ入  
 りて居る。我々、收容所、向つ側ニ在る日本、病院  
 へ脱出、行列ヲ見、二つにおまゐり。病院よりバ  
 ン、憲兵隊、電話ヲカケ、後、ワリ、其、  
 時刻、九時頃ニ至、者、又元、トコロへ歸、テキ、  
 第一及第二、嫌疑者、トカセ、ト云、女共妾達  
 の知子居る日本人一、緒ニ到着、居り、エ  
 ケ、婦人ト和、呼、お、サ、デ、シ、リ、カ、ウ、第  
 一、嫌疑者、我々、訊問、シ、時、トカ  
 通譯、役、サ、シ、記録、ヲ、ト、リ、ア、シ、妾  
 達の脱出、至、本意、理由、ヲ、長、  
 ク、後、彼、女共、ニ、云、フ、コト、ニ、煽、動、  
 クト、云、フ、妾達、ヲ、非、難、シ、平、手、デ、時、  
 耳、ヲ、ツ、リ、ヲ、ナ、ク、リ、ニ、シ、カ、シ、比、較、的、痛、  
 タ、ツ、タ、ト、ス、ト、度、妾達、我々、班、長、サ、  
 ン、平、手、時、メ、カ、シ、ウ、憲兵、指揮官、我々  
 ニ、サ、シ、通、リ、ニ、到、着、シ、妾達、又、招、キ、  
 妾達、脱出、女共、一、列、ニ、立、ビ、命、  
 下、シ、收容所、全部、者、事務所、  
 日本人、全部、女共、現、場、ヲ、犯、  
 華人、有、得、テ、下、シ、彼等、見、テ、唯、





Doc 5646

南ヶ谷タム子トコノチヨチヨチ居タ二人、日本人ニ止ラシメタ。三ツボム  
居タコノチヨチヨチ、南ヶ谷一嫌疑者入リテ、願ヒタコノチヨチ、安カ室  
ニ入リ、時、嫌疑者ガ三人モ坐テ居リ、上ニ一米突他、長サ二  
米半他太サ、突掛用棒ガ下リ、見エシタコノチヨチ、三ツボム  
尼、身体ニ用ヒラシタコノチヨチ、安カ室像シタ。後、事マシ見エシタコノチヨチ  
コノチヨチ、突ダトエフコノチヨチ、安カ室、待テ対シテ、四ノチヨチ、抗議シ  
シタコノチヨチ、一嫌疑者、若シ安カ室、自ラ進ミ、有難ト申出ヅルコノチヨチ  
コノチヨチ、上、審問、打切ラタト言ヒシタ。

コノチヨチ、安カ室、日本人、コノチヨチ、有難ト申出ヅルコノチヨチ、逆、ネダコノチヨチ、喰、ヤシタ  
ガ、コノチヨチ、一嫌疑者、非常ニ怒ラセ、彼、其、突掛用棒、ヲ、安カ  
六度、力、背中、肩、ノ、カ、首、ト、搏、タ、シ、タ、ガ、ア、シ、リ、外、シ、リ、搏  
ツ、タ、ダ、棒、ガ、折、シ、リ、程、デ、シ、タ。コノチヨチ、同、班、長、共、ノ、審、問、ニ、リ、六  
時、頃、安カ室、数、人、侮、辱、ヲ、浴、ビ、テ、送、リ、返、サ、シ、タ。安カ室、助、リ、  
デ、ハ、歩、行、デ、キ、エ、ヤ、シ、バ、友、ヘ、世、真、ナ、ケ、レ、バ、リ、マ、セ、デ、シ、タ。  
安カ室、身体、バ、コ、コ、ナ、シ、痛、ミ、シ、タ。殊、ニ、後、ノ、首、ヲ、打、タ、シ、タ、ガ、一、番、痛  
ミ、シ、タ。横、タ、ウ、ル、コ、ト、ハ、私、ニ、殆、ド、不、可、能、デ、シ、タ。而、テ、普、通、ニ、申、テ  
モ、私、ニ、数、回、同、ノ、同、人、ノ、位、ヲ、ガ、オ、ホ、キ、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、デ、ヤ、ウ。

其、タ、刻、日、本、人、ハ、又、モ、安カ室、招、ビ、出、シ、タ。安カ室、歩、行、ガ、オ、ホ、キ、ス、出  
頭、オ、ホ、キ、ス、ト、エ、フ、通、知、シ、タ。翌、日、一、九、四、四、年、十、月、廿、八、日、早、朝、エ  
イ、ケ、ン、ス、夫、人、ト、安カ室、ハ、イ、エ、ニ、在、レ、ル、ニ、テ、ウ、テ、シ、ル、ニ、メ、ダ、ル、ニ、ネ、ダ、ル、  
イ、ケ、ン、ス、夫、人、ト、安カ室、ハ、イ、エ、ニ、在、レ、ル、ニ、テ、ウ、テ、シ、ル、ニ、メ、ダ、ル、ニ、ネ、ダ、ル、  
イ、ケ、ン、ス、夫、人、等、ト、共、ニ、日、本、人、ノ、警、務、所、又、モ、出、頭、ス、ル、ヲ、命、ゼ、ラ、シ、タ。安  
達、全、部、ガ、揃、ッ、タ、時、イ、ケ、ン、ス、夫、人、ト、安カ室、ト、自、働、車、ヲ、他、者、ハ、バ、ス、デ、  
カ、バ、シ、デ、ハ、一、九、四、四、年、監、獄、所、ヘ、送、ラ、シ、タ。コノチヨチ、到、着、シ、タ、ラ、安カ室、

No. 9

上衣や、又若シ掃ニテ居タラ、ヘイヤピンヲ取りエダラシク上リコへ檻  
林サレタシク。エイクス夫人ト妾トに各々非常ニ小サイ獄房ニハイリ、他、  
者ハ一楕ニ大キイ獄房ニ入リマシク。

妾、檻房元エイクス夫人、檻房元後、彼女カラ南イタノデタガ、光線  
窓モ通風窓モ設備ニテナリモバ、床ハ前任者ノ尿デ濡ッテ居リマシク。  
壁ハ糞デ汚ッテ居リマシク。人カラ南イタノデハ、此等、檻房ハ移動中  
ノ精神病者、為メ設備サレタモデシク。寢台モタ、大小便器モ有リマ  
セシマシク。翌朝、一九四四年十一月二十九日、妾ハ檻房カラ看守ニ連れ出サシ  
テ監獄、附属建物ノ中、一室ニ入ラシマシク。ソコハ第一ト第二ノ嫌疑  
者が居リマシク。妾ハテフルトニ各種ノ棍棒、ベルト、及び鞭ガ置イラ  
アリ、床ハ熨爐トアイロント一楕ニ置イテアルヲ見マシク。種々ノ事情  
カラ妾ハ拷問室ニ来タナト云フコトガ解リマシク。幾ツカ、非常ニ小サイ  
窓カラカサカナ光線ガハイリマシク。

再び第一ノ嫌疑者ハ従前ト同様ノ責問ヲ妾ニ尋ネマシク。彼ハ其  
ノ故メ道具ヲ指シテ、若シ妾ガ有罪ヲ認メルコトヲ拒絶シ續ケルナラバ  
拷問スルト威嚇シマシク。結局、彼ガ彼ノ甘言ヲ以ッテシテモ、結末ニ  
到着スルコトニ失敗シタコトヲ知ッテ、妾ハ両手首ヲ一楕ニ私ノ衣ニ懸ク  
縛ッテカラ椅子ノ上ニ立タセマシク。

彼ハ滑車カラ私ノ頭ノ真上ニ下ッテキル綱ヲ、私ノ手首ノ綱ニカタク  
結ビツケマシク。ソシテ妾ハ是ノ指先ガ椅子ノ坐席ニ殆ド下ッテトが出来ナク  
ナル迄、高ク綱ハ他ノ一端ヲ引キマシク。妾ガ肩ノ関節ヲ幾分下ゲテ、私  
ノ足ノ指先ガ椅子ニ着ウヲ見ル毎ニ彼ハ少ヅツ、高ク綱ヲ引キマシク。此間  
彼ハ妾ノ前ニ立ッテ、有罪ヲ申シ立テ、ハ如何カト尋ネマシク。日本人ガ  
間違ッテキルノ故ト妾ガ以合ヘル度ニ、彼ハ一本ノ護謄棒ヲ妾ノ背中ヲ

No. 10



十回以上无列心ヲ搏ケタリ。約十命間、彼、妾ハ彼ニ  
和蘭、將校ニミナ仕テ、カツクト叶ヒタリ。  
彼ハ突然妾ヲ離シマツノデ、其ノ急衝、所ニ難  
苦痛アリ。コノ直後妾、自身ヲ列ニ流シ出  
マシタ。二人、インドホシ人、巡查ガ招ビ出サレテ、  
遂ニ悔改ニト非難、表情ヲシテ妾ヲ支ヘ監房ニ連  
戻シケツレタリ。妾ガ監房ニ戻リテ来リテ看守ハ  
アラ用ケタガコノ残心ニ男ハ妾ノ脊ヲ舐メテ衝キ  
シガ爲メ妾ハ前、メリニ汚イ床ノ上ニ倒レテ、全ク  
感覚ヲ失ツテ長時間横タビツキナリ。

夜九時頃、妾ハ再び看守ニ携肉室ニ連リテ下  
リ。妾ハ又モ椅子ノ上ニ立ツテ高ク吊リ下ガシメ、  
第一嫌疑者ハ以前數回又程何回モ妾ヲ賣向  
私ニ無張ニモシマシタ。彼ハ今度ハ妾ヲ打ツヤナリ。  
朝ノ時ヨリモ幾分短時間、後綱ヲ放シマシタ。コノ間ニ  
憲兵隊長ガ入ツキマシタ。彼ハ悪意フル詰問ヲ私ガ  
日本、將校ニツイテ何モ言ツカト尋ナリ。妾、日本  
將校ニツイテハナク和蘭、將校ニツイテ言フ、ダト答  
ヘマシタ。

ソノ時彼ハ平年ヲ顔ラニ打テ彼ニ彼事務所ニ行ケト  
命ジマシタ。ソノ到着スル時、彼ハ「アツク」ヲ持ツテ  
来リヤラシメ命ジ、數日前收容所カラ脱出シテ女兵ニ姓名  
ヲタイプニ打ツヤラシメ命ジマシタ。

doc 5646

イ程痛クテ ソナエトハ出来ナシト答へたり。

彼ハソコデ、ソコニサケイ、インドネシア人、書記ニ姓名ヲ口授セヨト妾ニ命じたり。妾ハ收容所ニ住ニテ居タリ、女共ノ名前ヲ出セルタケ、コノ男ニ A B C 順ニ口授じたり。ソコデ妾ハ廿一夜、約三時迄カ、リたり。ソコデ妾ハ監房ニ戻せたり。

妾達ハ此処ニ到着シテカ、始メテ若干ノ食物ヲ世買じたり。妾等、ソコデスカ、コノ食物ハ玉蜀黍ヲ出来テサキ正確ニ算ヘルト七十二粒なり。コノコトヲ妾ハ「エ、エ、エ」夫人ニ聲高ク叫びたり。

「エ、エ、エ」夫人モ同様、コトヲ彼女ノ監房カ、妾ニ知ラセ七十八粒ヲ算メタト云ひたり。妾達ハ水ヲ世買ヘマセたり。翌日早朝、一九四四年十一月三日。

妾ハ監房カ、憲兵隊長ノ室ニ連じらる。通譯、役ヲシタ第一ノ嫌疑者ヲ通じテ第一ノ嫌疑者ハ憲兵隊長ト高瀬音読ト云フ者、面前テ、以前ト同一要員ニ付テ訊問じたり。

其時彼等ハ妾ヲ定侍シマセたり。暫時シテ彼等ハ妾ヲ射殺スルコトが出来、テリテ「ハ國際協定ニ依ツテ脱出ニ対スル罰（以下省略）」

No. 12

5646

デアルト言ひてし。ソコデ妾ハ監房ニ連レ戻サシタ。デスが「エイケニス」  
夫人が連レテニカレルヲ見ミシ。彼、サハ死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケタ後  
デ妾ニ告ゲミシ。

時間バカリ、後妾連ハ他ノ夫人連ト一緒ニ「バス」ニ乗セテ收容所  
連レ戻サシミシ。到着スルト、妾連ハ「兵補」ノ控室ノ赤ニ立ッテ待ミ  
タレバナリセシ。エイケニス夫人ト妾自身ハ身体ヲ痛メテ居  
タ。真直ニ立ッテサルトが出来セシ。ソレデ遂ニ地ニ坐ルニテ  
許サシ。

約一時間、後「エイケニス」夫人「デニブルメン・ダール」  
夫人及妾ハ英蘭人「バンガロウ」保壘ニ移サシ。他ノ捕ヘシ  
タ夫人ヲハ收容所ニ連レ戻サシ。妾連ハ大キイ室ニ入リ  
ミシ。コデ射殺サレルモ、ト豫期シテ居リミシ。妾連ハ壁ニ面  
置リ「デニブルメン・ダール」夫人ハ「エイケニス」夫人ト妾ト、同デシ。ソ  
レ妾連ノ手ハ私達ノ背後デ組ミシ。妾ハ同僚ニ「結局妾ハ  
運が悪ク」ト云ヒミシ。デニブルメン・ダール夫人ハ「我々が一  
泣キカッタ、ハ不思議」ト答ヘミシ。ソノ室デ妾連、後ニ立ッテサ  
三人、日中兵ヲ銃ノ安全辨ヲ開ケタリ外シタリスルヲ聞キミシ。  
第四人目、日本人が入ッテキテ妾連ノ思ッテヤラニ、兵士ニ向ッテ  
居ンタ様子デ発砲ノ号令ヲ大声デカケミシ。最後ヲ待タミシ  
が何事モ起リセシ。デニブルメン・ダール夫人ハ「好ナ心ヲ抑ヘ

No. 13

ルコトが出来ズ、親カニ振リカヘツテ見ミシ。彼等発砲  
除ガマ銃身ニ附イタ。デスラト彼セハ我々ニ耳ヲ  
第四人目、日本人ハ一度擲キミシ。妾連ハ向ッテ更ヘルヤラ命  
コノ一室ニ連レテニカレシ。ソコデ妾連ハ班長達ヲ見カケミシ。  
ソコデ妾連三人ハ收容所ニ連レ戻シ、ソコカラ殆ンド毎日ナホ



Doc 5646

日毛柳樹等と共々班上共々宣誓ヲ聞カセラルル爲メ「保身」ニ憑  
 ずしてゐた  
 約二日間、毒、首、腕、背中及び腿ニ黒い打撲傷が残つてゐる  
 又初メ約十日間、毒、腕ヲ動かスコトモ手ヲ使フコトモ出来な  
 ざりし他、人達が毒ヲ洗ハサセシメサシマセりてゐた。毒、飛散  
 したるに依りて日常仕舞ハスルコトハ金う不可能アリてゐる  
 「アリス」夫人ノ証ニヨリて彼女ハ私ト同様頑固ガタ、デ同  
 取扱ヲ受テ様子デシタ  
 彼女モ亦黒い打撲傷ガアリ。其レヲ毒ニ見セシメ又身体  
 各部ガ痛ミシタ。産後、結果三週間彼女ハ非常ニ痛  
 ミタリデ何ルカラスルコトガ出来タゲデシタ

照讀せうし、眼等ニ提示せうし、確認せうし、主張せうし、  
 ル後署名せうし。

宣誓せしむル證人署名ス。

エ・ア・プリンス

代理檢察官

署名

ダブリュー・ベラン

眞正ナル寫本ナルコトヲ證明スル爲ニ

No 14